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See Prospectus on 1st page.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1849.

From the New York Herald.

## The Military and Financial Resources of the Four Great European Powers—Russia, Austria, Prussia and France.

In view of the great approaching crisis, on the continent of Europe, we have prepared an interesting synopsis of the military and financial resources of the four great powers which stand out in high relief as likely to be the chief actors in the great drama about to be played. Some idea may be formed, from a view of these tables, of the immense resources of the despots; and it will be seen at what a fearful odds republican France will have to meet such a terrible and powerful foe. We spoke, in a former article of our journal, of the duty of republican America in this impending crisis; and we are glad to see symptoms of feeling among the people, and the beginning of a movement which we trust to see spread through the Union.

Nothing, perhaps, is better calculated to call the mind to a serious consideration and just appreciation of the terrible struggle now about to begin in Europe, than a view of the subjoined tables and statistics. One can scarcely refrain from shuddering at the reflection that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, can, and probably will, if necessary, bring nearly eighteen hundred thousand men into the field to crush Hungary, and then put down all the little republics of Germany, and lastly, the great republic of France. What nation or people, singly, can stand against such a confederacy? We think the crisis is great and imminent; we therefore publish the following important statistics, by way of sounding the tocsin in America, in order that the friends of the freedom of mankind, throughout the world, may learn and be aware that freedom is now threatened more fatally than ever known in the annals of the world:

## THE MILITARY FORCE OF RUSSIA.

The Russian army is composed as follows:

The Emperor's Foot Guards	36,000
Sappers	14,000
Granadier Corps	48,000
Infantry	288,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,000</b>

The cavalry constituting the Imperial Guard consists of 449 squadrons of horsemen, the whole number making

79,720

Total of the Imperial Guard

465,720

The European Army of Reserve

1,200

Granadier Corps

24,000

Infantry of reserve

144,000

Two battalions of Sappers

2,000

**Total**

182,000

Cavalry squadrons attached to the same army

are estimated at

17,980

**Total Infantry and Cavalry**

199,980

Thus the whole military force of Russia

in Europe, consisting of above of the regular army and the Imperial Guard, constitute together a power of 665,640 men, which is equal to more than twelve large armies of 50,000 men each, well supplied with cannon and artillery.

Added to this, Russia has a large army in

Caucasus, amounting to 150,167. She has

also herds of Cossacks in the plains of Asia,

ready and eager to serve, which are not

estimated in the above, but whose number, it

is estimated, does not fall far short of 300,000.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF AUSTRIA

Is constituted as follows:

The Grand Staff

725

Imperial Guards

6,284

Infantry

314,912

Cavalry

48,540

Artillery

25,875

**Total**

391,023

In time of war this force is nearly doubled,

when Austria can command a military force

amounting to about 500,000.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF PRUSSIA

Is constituted as follows:

The Royal Guard, consisting of infantry

11,302

The Line

63,284

Cavalry (the Royal Guard)

6,754

The Line

19,380

Artillery

15,651

Corps of Engineers

2,544

**Total**

118,905

Landwehr of the First Ban

81,048

Landwehr of the Second Ban

62,608

**Total**

143,556

The above is only the peace establishment

of the Prussian military forces. It is here

seen that Prussia, in time of peace, has at

her disposal a military force of 259,501.

The whole army when placed on the war

footing, amounts to

205,000

Troops of the Line

130,000

Landwehr

75,000

**Total**

335,000

The Landwehr of the Second Ban

consists of those who are destined, in time of

war, to garrison the fortresses, and is com-

posed of men from 25 to 39 years old. The

Landwehr of the Second Ban is composed

of young men from 20 to 25 years old, called

into actual service.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE

The French army, on the peace establish-

ment, is composed as follows:

The Staff

3,652

Infantry

173,586

Cavalry

52,360

Artillery

26,500

Engineers

5,800

Gendarmes

19,500

Veterans

4,200

Troops of the Administration

2,900

Native Corps in Africa

6,300

Cavalry in Africa

2,675

**Total**

400,143

Thus it will be seen that, in time of peace,

the military establishment of France amounts

to a force of 300,000 men. This is an

immense force; but this does not include one

half of the military power of France. These

are all troops of the line. The National

Guards, exceeding the line in number, by at

least a hundred thousand, constitute a truly

formidable force, ever ready and equipped,

and capable of being called into actual ser-

vice in twenty-four hours.

It is not possible to estimate, with any

precision, the military force of France in

time of war, because much depends upon

the nature of the war.

If it were a national war, and the people

fought *pro aris et focis*, under the direction

of an energetic government, as in the time

of the first revolution, France could send into

the field armies amounting to at least five or six millions of citizen soldiers. To conquer this brave people and put down the republic, nothing can succeed but intrigue, treachery, and deceit, such as are being now practiced upon them by Odillon Barrot, Leon Faucher, Marshal Bugeaud, and others, under the name and auspices of Louis Napoleon.

THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS—RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

We have given a view of the military force of each of these great powers; and as revenue and money are the sinews of war, some account of their financial resources may be necessary to complete the picture.

RUSSIA.

Much mystery hangs over the financial department of the Russian government. The revenue of Russia in one year, was 121,514,201 roubles de Pr.

Reduced into dollars, Russia may be said to raise annually, for the public service, one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Russia possesses productive gold mines, and it is believed the Emperor has been hoarding, for twenty years past, many millions of specie annually. Her revenues and resources may be said to be inappreciable. She has lately loaned immense sums to other European powers, by way of buying up portions of their public debt, not knowing how better to employ her own immense surplus revenue.

AUSTRIA.

The revenue of Austria in one year, (1847), was 152,000,000 florins. This was derived from direct and indirect taxation, land tax, salt and tobacco, monopoly, &c.

Reduced into dollars, Austria may be said to raise annually, for the public service, about twenty-six millions of dollars.

PRUSSIA.

The revenue of Prussia, in one year (1844), was 57,677,194 thalers.

Reduced into dollars, Prussia may be said to be capable of raising, annually, an income of forty millions of dollars. This sum, though less in sound than the income of France or England, is considerably more in fact, Prussia having very little, if anything, to pay for the interest of a debt.

FRANCE.

The revenue of France in one year, (1847), was 1,357,346,325 francs. This was derived from direct and indirect taxation, the customs, lands, and all the other usual sources of national income.

Reduced into dollars, France may be said to be able to raise annually, for the public service, something beyond the sum of two hundred and seventy-one millions of dollars. This would be a noble revenue, were it not that the best part of it has to go to pay the interest of a large national debt.

Such are the general average incomes of these great powers. No doubt, however, their resources are greater than what is here estimated, and that, under a wise administration of government, their revenues might be considerably increased.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW OF MR. BENTON'S FREE-SOIL SPEECH.

Now, what does all this amount to? Precisely to what we have again and again told the public, viz:—that the Wilmot proviso question was from its commencement a mere pretext, ruled by Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of ruling and ruining the movements of the Democratic party during the last Presidential election. That hubbub of the Wilmot proviso having divided the Democracy of the North during the late general election, and defeated General Cass, is now adopted by all the Hunkers and the Free Soilers; and it appears, too, by some even in the slave States, such as Mr. Benton himself in Missouri. Poor Cass is now out of the way; and the free democracy having, by its noise on the Wilmot proviso, and the slavery question generally, pushed the Whigs from their own ground, and appropriated it to themselves, are now going to work and uniting their various elements with all the popular impulses of the free States, to take the purse in any future race that may be run on the Presidential race course of the Union.

With regard to Mr. Benton himself, his motives and purposes are easily seen through. Discovering in the State of Missouri a strong opposition among his own party to his reelection to the United States Senate, Mr. Benton very adroitly makes a great fuss and clamor against Mr. Calhoun, assails the imprudence and folly of the southern statesman, assumes a new ground, apparently, to the rest of the country; but yet, while he is throwing his tremendous speech to catch the Whig party of Missouri to his support, he lets the cat out of the bag, and acknowledged that the Wilmot proviso dispute is a mere humbug and never amounted to anything at all. Yet he expects, by the clamor that he makes on the subject, to catch the votes of the whigs of Missouri, and be returned to the United States Senate, and when that takes place, he will resume his own ground, and kick away the ladder which helped him to his re-election, out of sight ever after. The whig journals of the North are playing into Mr. Benton's hands in this matter. He is merely stocking the democratic cards for a new deal, and the whig leaders, here and elsewhere, are approving his project and luxuriating over his action, as if he intended to help them in the difficulties which will encounter—difficulties arising from the very movements which Mr. Benton has assisted and promoted in Missouri, and in other States, where the democracy are endeavoring to unite their forces, without reference to the Wilmot proviso or any other proviso.

The effect of Mr. Benton's movement among the free States will therefore be, to bring the two sections of the democracy, the barnburners and the old hunkers, here and elsewhere, into the old union. The Wilmot proviso quarrel has answered its purpose, and Mr. Benton now shows that no difference exists between the two sections, and that they may unite as soon as their personal difficulties are settled in the several States, and terms of agreement made that will be satisfactory to each. The whigs themselves are aiding this movement, and especially are they assisting in the re-election of Mr. Benton to the Senate, in which place they will find him just as sturdy an antagonist as he has been for the last twenty-five years.—N. Y. Herald.

A gentleman, residing in Albany, as the story goes, seeing an Irishman running up an embankment, dwelling inquired:—"Patrick, what are you doing?" "I am opening the c-star window, to be sure." "And what are you doing for that?" "May I please your honor," said Patrick, "to let out the dark."

FAITHFUL SLAVE.—The Fairfield (S. C.) Herald mentions the death of a slave, the property of a Mr. Hahn. He had always been treated with great kindness, and so loved his masters, that when she died he was able to bear her loss, and committed suicide.

WEALTH OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

We find in a digest of Mr. Colman's recent book on Europe, prepared for the Boston Transcript, some interesting particulars of the wealth of several of the noblemen of Great Britain:

"Althorpe, the residence of Earl Spencer, consists of 10,000 acres, all lying together in wood, meadow, pasture, gardens, parks, and everything in a style of superior beauty and order." His house contains beautiful rooms for seventy guests—the entries and rooms are filled with pictures and statues. A gallery of pictures, one hundred feet long, contains many of the works of the first masters. His library comprises more than 50,000 volumes, and is said to be the finest library in the world.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm (Goodwood) consists of 23,000 acres. His whole domain at Goodwood is 40,000 acres. He has a summer retreat in Scotland of between two and 300,000 acres. "Of the beauty and magnificence of this establishment," says Mr. Colman, "I cannot give you any adequate idea"—extensive parks, through which you ride for miles and miles—herds of deer, sheep, and cattle—twenty-five horses in the stable, and a groom for each—an aviary, filled with a variety of splendid birds—fish ponds—grottoes, &c.

The annual income of the Duke of Devonshire, the proprietor of Chatsworth, is said to be £200,000, or one million of dollars. This is said to be the most splendid nobleman's seat in the Kingdom. His arboretum, covering many acres, contains one or more specimens of every tree that can be acclimated—the kitchen garden covers twelve acres—a conservatory, 387 feet long, 117 wide, 67 high, with a carriage-way. This conservatory is covered with 6700 square feet of glass, and warmed with hot water, passing through an extent of seven miles. The fountain at Chatsworth throws the water to the height of 276 feet. Here the Duke owns 3,500 acres, and 96,000 in Derbyshire. For a minute description of these sumptuous residences, and a full account of their interior arrangements, style of living, &c., the reader is referred to the letters of Mr. Colman.

On page 108, Vol. 1, Mr. Colman gives an account of several noblemen whose annual income varied from £100,000 to £150,000, that is, from \$500,000 to \$750,000. Speaking of Lord Yarborough, he says, that his Lordship "has an indefinite number of hunters, &c.," and adds—"It was the custom at this place for his Lordship, and his guests were always invited to accompany him, at nine o'clock precisely, in the evening, to visit the stables, where the hunting and riding horses were kept, which were reached by a covered passage-way from the house. The stables presented all the neatness of a house parlor, and the grooms were more than a dozen in number, all drawn up in a line to receive the company." Lord Yarborough has more than 60,000 acres in his plantation—he has 600 tenants, and you can ride thirty miles, in a direct line, upon his estate. "Many of the tenants of Lord Yarborough pay 1000 and 1400 guineas a year, and several of them live like noblemen, keeping their dogs, horses, carriages, and servants in luxury."

Of the Duke of Richmond's style of living, &c., Mr. Colman says—"The service, at dinner, was always silver or gold throughout, plates and dishes, except for the jellies and puddings, and those the most beautiful china." In truth, Mr. Colman's book resembles the grotto of Antiparos, the glitter of whose illuminated stalactites does not surpass the splendor of the gold and silver, and diamonds, and pearls, which were displayed before him. In certain sense, apart from the valuable and curious information, which it conveys, this work may, fitly enough, be called—the ladies' own book. The Duke has more than forty race horses and sixty grooms and hostlers. His salmon fishery at Gordon Castle used to be let for £10,000, and now lets for £7,000 per annum, or \$35,000.

If the reader is desirous of knowing something of the style of surpassing splendor in which a British baronet may live, with his 500 tenants around him, he will be abundantly gratified by turning to Mr. Colman's account of Sir Charles Morgan's establishment at Tredegar, vol. 1, p. 293. Then let him turn to the account of Woburn Abbey, p. 310, the residence of the Duke of Bedford, which says Mr. C., "in its magnificence distances anything I have yet seen, and next to the royal palace may be considered the acme of elegance and grandeur."

After alluding to a court ball, at which one lady wore £60,000, or \$300,000 worth of diamonds, Mr. C. remarks—"The Duchess of Roxburgh, whom I do not know, appeared most splendidly; and well she might, as the annual income of the Duke is stated to be £300,000."

Upon this point these statements may suffice. There are very few of our wealthiest men, whose entire estate is equal to the income of this nobleman, for a single year.

In the eyes of these noblemen our "merchant princes" must appear to be a set of beggarly fellows. The comparative estimate of wealth is well exhibited in the remark of John Jacob Astor, of New York, who is reported to have said, that riches were not essential to happiness, and that he had only \$500,000, was as well off as if he was a rich man.

Mr. Colman's account of the poverty and misery of Ireland are not surprising. Too many years we have heard this story from every traveler who has visited that unhappy country. His statements of the squalid poverty and intolerable filth of Edinburgh and Dundee—bonnie Dundee—are rather startling.

In connexion with the poverty of Ireland, Mr. Colman presents an "extract from the probates of fortunes, left by Irish bishops, laid before the House of Commons, 1832"—meaning bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose sees were in Ireland. The aggregate wealth of eleven deceased bishops amounted to one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling—or nine millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The wealthiest of these descendants of poor St. Peter was Agar, bishop of Cabel, whose estate is set down at £400,000, or two millions of dollars.

A CHURCHMAN.—We had the pleasure of seeing a few days since, that demented mail bag which was used between Hartford, Middletown and New Haven, 1773. It is the shape and size of a large cock, about 12 inches long and 6 broad, and would hold, we should think, from fifty to one hundred letters. What a contrast with the mail bags of the present day! We learn that the bag has been presented to the Historical Society by a gentleman who had it from the widow of Mr. Hobbs, who was at that time postmaster in Middletown.—Hartford (Ct.) Courier.

THE GROWTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

In view of the convulsions which are now shaking the old world, and which threaten to break up all institutions of traditionalism and of artificial existence, it is not uninteresting to note the rapid progress of our own country, which presents a picture so entirely the reverse of that of Europe. While the elements of national being are there undergoing a process of decomposition preparatory to new organizations, we are here attracting, combining, and assimilating the elements of a great nationality—elements which are derived as well from external sources as from the wonderfully creative power inherent in our own system.

The immigration into the United States from the various nations of Europe, for some years past, has averaged two hundred and fifty thousand a quarter of a million annually. From the present aspect of things abroad, and in view of prospective troubles, it seems probable that this aggregate of immigration for years to come will be greatly increased. Not only will it be increased in respect to the number of persons, but in respect to wealth, also, intended for permanent investment here.

The time was, and that not long ago, when this large annual importation of foreign populations, with the prospect of an increase, would have caused some apprehension even in the most considerate minds.—But a few years have made a great change in the position of this Republic—not only as she is regarded abroad, but more especially as she has come to regard herself. We behold governments which used to consider themselves the only strong governments, shattered at a blow; their institutions fall prostrate; their walls of strength are dismantled; instead of order we behold confusion; and in the place of a well assured confidence of future tranquility there is nothing but a chaos of doubts, apprehensions, misgivings, full of alarm and verging upon despair. We, a republican people, and supposed to be the most liberal of all people to popular commotions, are moving on in a course of prosperity with such an entire reliance upon our institutions and upon ourselves, that any fears of serious disturbances from an internal source are too chimerical to be seriously imagined.

The union of these States was never so strong as it is now; yet it will be stronger fifty years hence. For every year tends to make our nationality more compact; and every increase in the means of intercommunication, which must go on to multiply from year to year, will add new bonds of affinity, along with a more perfect identity of interests and a more complete unity of national character. The construction of a great road from the Mississippi to the Pacific, will put the crowning seal upon the indissolubility of the Republic by opening, through its whole extent from East to West, an artery of national life through which will flow a never ceasing current of active circulation, quickened by a vitality commensurate in its intensity with the extent and size of the mighty body which it is to animate.

Along with the distinct recognition of a permanent and a most powerful nationality, which has now come to the perception of the people, there is a growing elevation of the public mind which shows itself in a disregard of petty things, such as local or sectional prejudices and pretensions, disputes about imaginary difference, partisan excitements, whether stimulated by a fictitious zeal for a defective issue, or by a real zeal for office. The public mind is coming now to demand large ideas; it needs them; it must have them. The sentiment of a great destiny is making itself felt and impressing its own influence upon the national character. The Republic has a great part to perform in the succeeding acts of the world's drama; it is now a familiar presentment—may an absolute conviction. There is no sensation of distrust at this prospective responsibility; rather, a prompt alacrity to meet it. The spirit of a mighty future is already upon us.—Balt. American.

(From the N. Y. Correspondent of the Hartford Courant.)

There recently transpired at one of our most fashionable dry good stores—Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s—an affair which is likely to create quite a sensation here among the lovers of the "wonderful." The particulars I have heard from a gentleman acquainted with one of the parties. It appears that a few days since two young ladies, daughters of a gentleman in affluent circumstances, residing "above Bleeker," called at the store above mentioned, and after selecting some articles which they wanted, requested them to be sent to their residence, which was done. It was said they were very much dissatisfied with the clerk who waited on them, and on reaching home informed their father that they had been grossly insulted by one of Stewart's clerks. On hearing this the father immediately went to the store and represented his daughters' version of the affair to the gentleman in charge of the retail department, and requested that the offending clerk should be instantly discharged. His request was complied with, and the young man was thrown out of employment, with, as he considers, his character, in a great measure, blasted for life. Finding himself thus situated, he determined to test the matter before a legal tribunal, and accordingly employed an eminent counsel—no less a personage than David Graham—to prosecute the father of the young ladies for damages to the amount of \$10,000. The old gentleman, I understand, rather than have his daughters appear in court, would willingly compromise, but the clerk stoutly refuses a settlement on any other terms than the full amount of the alleged damages.

MAZZINI, THE TRIUMVIR.—Joseph Mazzini, one of the Roman Triumvirate, was born in Genoa in 1809, and educated a physician. He was nearly exiled, on account of his liberal opinions, sent to Marseille, and there published a liberal paper for circulation in Italy—was obliged to fly, and escaped to Switzerland. There he organized an expedition to Savoy, which was led by Romario, and failed. He was driven out of Switzerland, fled to England, distinguished himself there by his writings, his general benevolence, and his love of liberty. He went to Paris during the revolution, and thence to Milan, where the people wished to make him dictator and resist the Austrians when at their gates. But he was too late. He again took refuge in Switzerland, whence he departed for Leghorn, where he was elected a deputy to the Constituent Assembly. Thence he proceeded to Rome, where he now occupies a position of great eminence. He is celebrated for his eloquence.

STATE ARRIVED.—On the two states of Adoring Angela, sculptured at Florence, under the superintendence of Powers, for the sanctuary of the Cathedral at Cincinnati, has arrived, and is now at the house of Bishop Burgess, in this city.

THE KHALISA. The Khalisa, from the land of Syria, are eighteen months old, and are remarkably well grown. They are the most perfect specimens of their tribe and of their history. Lieutenant Lynch, of the United States ship Supply, on his return for his Despatch expedition, stopped at Damascus, and purchased them. They were calves, male and female, of the Khalisa breed of Arabian cattle. Lieutenant Lynch presented them to the State of Virginia, and the Legislature gave them to the Governor, who in his discretion, to that farmer within the State whom he should judge as most likely to secure the propagation of the breed, and to exercise his discretion. Governor Floyd gave them to James Conditman, of Clarke county, who has just returned from Richmond with the Khalisa, en route for his plantation.

The Khalisa are, reduced to the last of August, months old, and weigh the bull 950 pounds, and the heifer 550. The bull is 1 foot 10 inches high, and 10 feet 4 inches in length, from the nose to the tip of the tail—the heifer is 1 foot 7 inches high, and 9 feet 4 inches in length. They are the most beautiful animals of the cattle kind we have ever seen. Their limbs are as delicate and supple as a gazelle's, yet strong and well set as those of a horse. Their heads have something of the elegance of outline of a deer; their nostrils are as thin and flexible; their feet are broad and flat, yet delicate; their tails, thick and flat at the insertion, taper down to the thinnest almost of a whip-lash, ending in a long tuft of silky hair. They are of a deep shining bay color, and their horns, which are just starting, are like wax,